

R E M A R K S

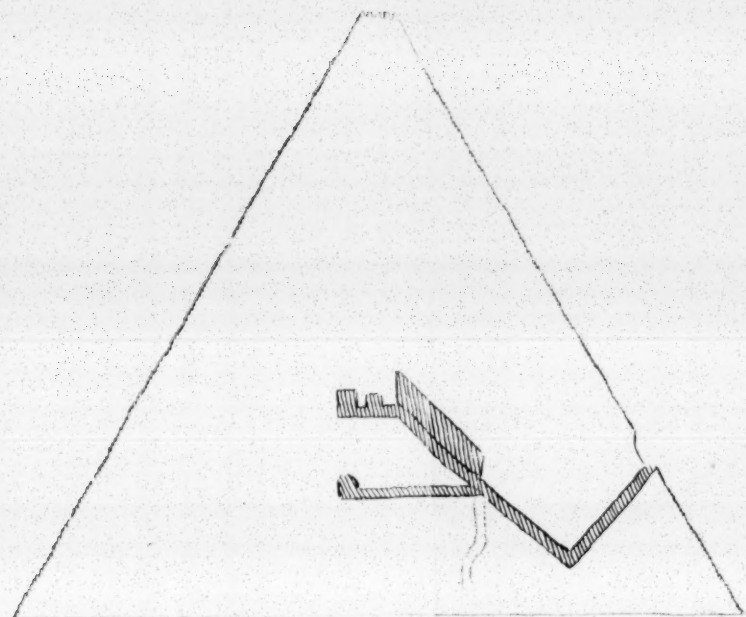
O N

P R I N T S, &c.

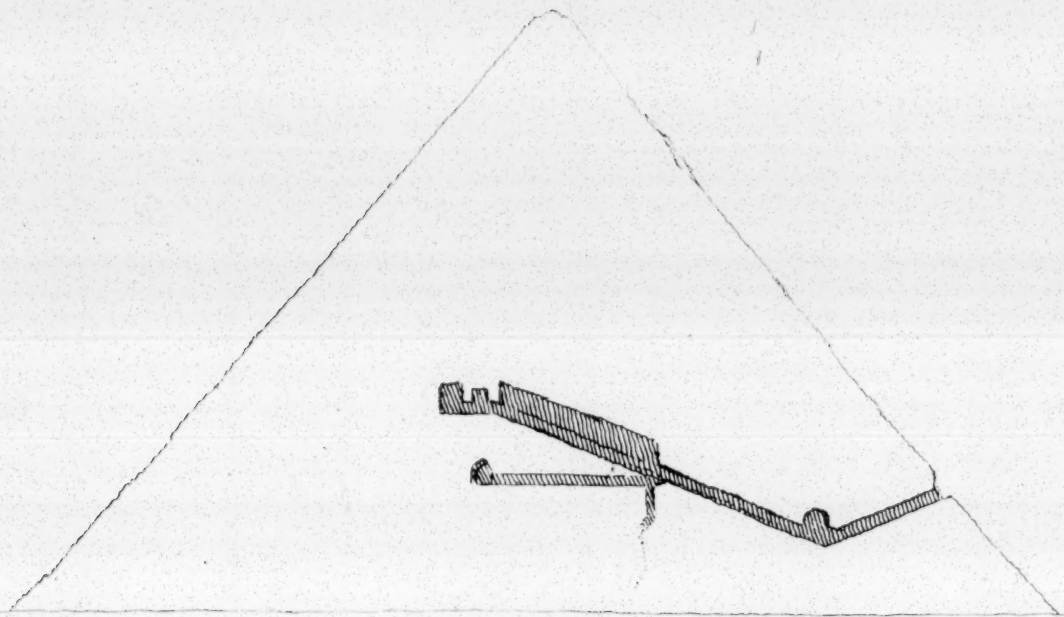
By RICHARD DALTON, Esq.

[Price One Shilling and Six Pence.]

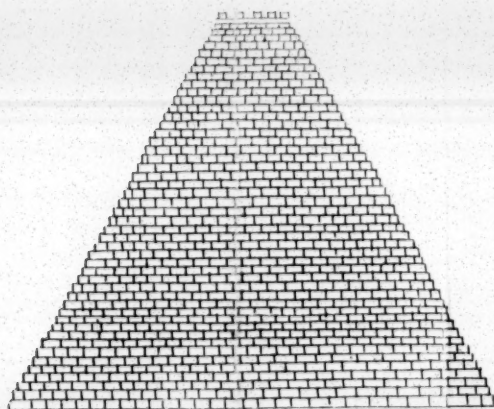
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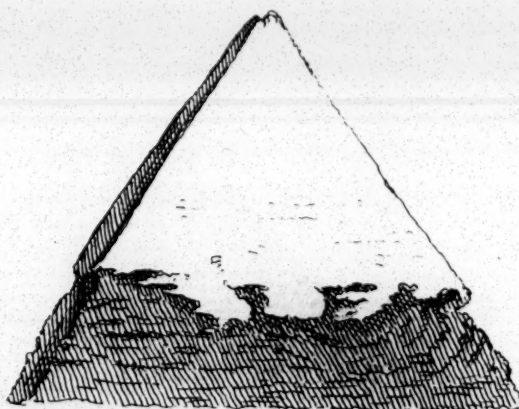
Section of the great Pyramid from Maillot given by Savary.



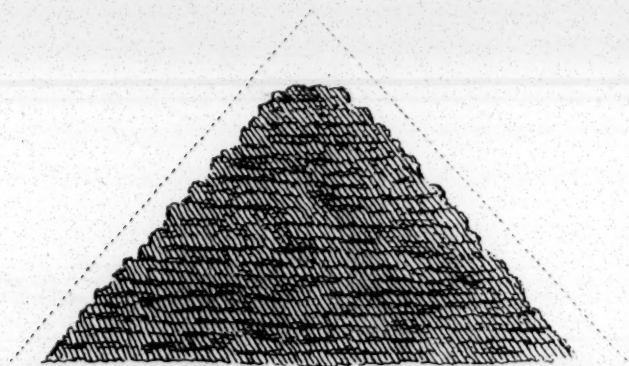
Section of the great Pyramid by Dalton.



Top of ditto from Maillot.



Second great Pyramid with the remains of its finishing in the upper part only by Dalton.



Upper part of the great Pyramid in its present state by Dalton.

R E M A R K S

O N

P R I N T S,

THAT WERE PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781,

RELATIVE TO THE

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

OF THE PRESENT

INHABITANTS OF EGYPT.

From DRAWINGS made on the Spot, A. D. 1749.

By RICHARD DALTON, ESQ.

L O N D O N :

Printed by J. NICHOLS, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street;

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New Bond Street.

M D C C X C.

B  L

R E M A R K S

O N

P R I N T S, &c.

THE Publisher of these Prints, from Drawings taken on the Spot in the Year 1749, never had the least Intention of giving any Description of the Country, either geographical or historical; to perform which, a long Residence and proper Assistants, well versed in various Branches of Knowledge, would be required, to collect the Materials necessary for such a Purpose; yet all Pains of that Kind have been taken by others, more or less informed, both with the ancient, as well as present State of the Country.

B

This

This the late Dr. *Pococke*, Bishop of *Oxford*, whose Works deserve the highest Esteem, did ; encountering all Difficulties in his Researches after every Place worthy of Description ; but the Want of a proper Skill in Drawing, or the good Fortune of having an Assistant capable of expressing the Objects (as they appeared), has greatly diminished the Value of his Labours.

Norden's Travels, published at the Expence of the late King of *Denmark*, are enriched with very good Engravings, with Regard to the Antiquities in *Upper Egypt*, as also the Towns and Villages in the Lower ; yet it clearly appears, that what was reported is true ; that several of his Drawings were lost, particularly those relating to the Pyramids of *Gize* ; which the Editors have made out, from the very erroneous ones, published by Mr. *Maillet*, which others have also copied, without observing

serving even their own Measures, much less those taken by *Graves*; which correspond with all, since that time, who have had the least Notion of measuring and drawing plain Lines.

These Plates are etched with great Taste, by *Marco Tusch*; but his Figures are taken from the *Turks*, the Inhabitants of *Constantinople*, and other Parts of *Turkey*, and not from the Natives of *Egypt*, who are a mixed Race, the lower Class of whom in the Towns and Villages are nearly the same. But the *Arabs* and *Moors*, from the different Parts of *Africa*, are clearly distinguishable from the *Turks*, or Slaves in *Turkish* Habits, who being afterwards made free, and holding the chief Ranks, reside principally at *Cairo*.

Two Volumes in Quarto, published at the Expence of the late King of *Denmark*, at *Amsterdam*, and *Utrecht*,

translated from the *German* into *French*, by C. Niebubr (the only surviving Traveller out of five), who was supported by the King, in the translation also, intituled *Voyage en Arabie, & en d'autres Pays circonvoisins, par C. Niebubr, 1776*, a Work which deservedly merits the Attention of the Curious; from the vast Accuracy and Intelligence of these Travellers, in their different Departments, throughout the whole Journey and Voyage, being very correct in the Situations, Bearings, and Distances from each Place, copying many *Arabic* and other Inscriptions, with a clear Relation of the Nature of the Government; the Manners and Customs of the present Inhabitants; the different Distinctions, Ranks, and Offices, explained by the Shape of the Turbans; although what is called the distinguishing Character in Countenance, between one Nation and another, is wanting, and seldom ever expressed in any of these Voyages: As
for

for Instance, what is called an Effendi at *Constantinople*, and other Parts of *Turkey*, differs much from one of the same rank at *Cairo*, as well in the Shape of the quilted Cap, called Kaouk, as in the Twisting of the Muslin, which is done with great Art and Care; and can only be explained by an exact Representation of each, in an Engraving from Drawings, taken on the Spot, by an Artist.

These Sort of Drawings are easily given, of what are seen every Day; but the Difficulty of gaining Materials for such Compositions (as the Representations now attempted) are unknown to those who are not well acquainted with the Nature of the Inhabitants, who have an utter Aversion to be either drawn themselves, or even to suffer their Animals to be represented. In making a Drawing of a well-proportioned Camel, in the Court-Yard of the

Consul's House, the Guide was very angry all the Time; and if the least Accident had happened to the Beast, would have imputed it to the Spell cast upon it by the Christian Artist.

How enraged then would they have been, to have seen Sketches made of their Religious Ceremonies! Indeed, they could have had no idea of any such Intention; or they would have murdered the Attempter, without the least Ceremony. But it is impossible for any *European* Christian to see them, without the same Precaution made Use of by our Company, assisted by Consul *Barton*, who hired a Room in an House, properly situated, to see the whole Procession; to which Place we went early in the Morning, and there secured under the Protection of two Janizaries, could then, peeping through narrow latticed Windows, only make hasty Sketches, and Observations of the passing
ing

ing Shew, preparatory to their setting forward, on the great annual Pilgrimage to *Mecca* and *Medina*.

These Sketches were transposed into a Note-book as soon as possible, drawing a single Figure of each of the different Bodies of Guards, and the Pages of the Emir Hadge, some mounted on Horses, and armed with Bows and Arrows; others on Camels, unarmed. These last had long black Cloaks, with Hoods, occasionally to throw over their Turbans, to protect them from the Dust, and scorching Sun.

Their Manner of traveling in Litters, &c. but above all the Shape of the Pavilion, on the Back of the (Animal called the) Holy Camel, together with the Ornaments of its Head and Neck, are particularly described, with many other Drawings, made during our Stay; which, though very short, yet fortunately

nately happened to be at the Time of the annual Proceſſion.

In the Year 1752, a ſhort Deſcription, by Way of Letter, was publiſhed, called “ Remarks on twelve Hiſtorical Deſigns “ of *Raphael*, and the *Muſæum Græcum* “ & *Egyptiacum*, or Antiquities of *Greece* “ and *Egypt*,” illuſtrated by Prints, intended to be publiſhed from Mr. *Dalton’s* Drawings; in which an Account is given, of the Difficulty of making thoſe Sketches, with Hopes of preſenting them to the Publick; together with thoſe Baſſo Relievo’s found at *Bodrom*, which are now preſented in a ſeparate Work. The Editor at that Time found himſelf much deceived in his Expectations, and was obliged to abandon all Thoughts of any further Publications; both on Account of the great Expence of the Engravers, and other attending ones, as the whole Coſt in publiſhing thoſe

those Views and Antiquities in *Greece* and *Egypt* fell upon himself.

The great Expectations formed of the Views and Antiquities of *Athens*, to be then engraved from the Drawings of Mess. *Stuart* and *Rivett*, as also those of *Palmyra* and *Balbec*, put an entire Stop to all farther Proceedings at that Time, and since; as being very fortunately much better engaged under a most gracious Protection.

He has of late Years amused himself with etching above twenty Heads from *Holbens*, and thirteen Studies, as Specimens, from *Leonardo da Vinci*, contained in that most invaluable Volume, supposed to have been purchased for King *Charles* I. afterwards in the Possession of the Earl of *Arundel*, when he retired to *Antwerp*; and there *Hollar* made many Etchings from the aforesaid Volume, as also from other Drawings, exclusive of those which form a Part of
the

the Royal Collection. Being at length moved by an extraordinary Zeal, and finding Leisure from other Engagements, He has not only formed the abovementioned Sketches into Compositions, but taken the vast Pains of etching them himself, as the undertaking such a Work would never have answered to Engravers of Merit *.

* Of this the Publisher has had long and full Experience, for many Years past, in various Works; but when at *Venice*, examining that great Collection purchased of the late Mr. *Smith*, he was eager to employ that rising Artist *F. Bartolozzi*, who had before given some Specimens in his matchless Imitations of the Drawings of *Guercino*, and from that Time employed him there, and soon after entered into a most expensive Engagement in bringing him to *England*; where he went on at a great Rate, whilst he could be prevailed on to continue, to imitate select Drawings from the first Collection in *Europe*, formed by Order of his present Majesty; as also from Drawings of capital Pictures at *Bologna*, and elsewhere, viz. the Woman taken in Adultery, from a Drawing made by Mr. *Hussey*, after the Picture painted by *Agostino Carracci*. His own Drawings, after excellent Paintings, might have been added, to the three, which he has engraved, from some of those excellent Drawings, made by *Gaetano Gandolfi*, from capital Pictures at *Bologna*, which are also in the Royal Collection.

In

In the beginning of September 1788, *Gandolfi* made a Visit to *England* for half a Year, and left behind him some matchless Drawings of his own Invention; but could not be prevailed on to stay, and returned to his Family at *Bologna*.

There is an Explanation written as far as the Space will admit of, under the Representation in each Plate; which, when he began the Undertaking, was thought sufficient; but, as it advanced, the Necessity of a farther Illustration evidently increased, and is added to the Volume.

Two Designs are made and engraved, marked 1st and 2d, both of which have the same Tendency, *viz.* the passing-by of the sacred Camel. In the 1st, the Shape of the Tent, with its Embroideries and Ornaments, is represented, with Sentences from the *Koran*, and the Trappings on its Head and Neck; as to the
Ostrich

Ostrich Feathers, they are by no means peculiar to it, but are a very common Ornament to many of them intended to be expressed in this Day's Proceſſion. The Ground of the Tent is Green; the *Arabic* Sentences, with the reſt of the worked Part, are embroidered in Gold. The Vaſes on the Top, and Corners of the Tent, are either double gilt, or ſolid Gold; the People are repreſented crowding about it, and a Guard of Spahies (or *Turkiſh* Horſe) are introduced, the Scene in the open Air.

In the 2d he has endeavoured to expreſs, in a more extenſive Manner, the wild and furious Zeal of the People, ſhoving and puſhing over each other like mad Men, to touch or kiſs any Part of the Tent, or Camel, as it paſſes flowly along through the Streets of *Cairo*. Draperies were fixed to Poles held by Women from the Windows, and hung alſo from the Tops of the Houſes; Men
holding

holding a Banner from a Gallery above the Door of a Mosque, all to touch the sacred Tent, under which are packed the Hangings or Coverings to adorn their esteemed most holy Places in the two Cities, particularly the *Caaba* at *Mecca*. These Coverings are also embroidered with similar Sentences as the Tent, in Gold, but on a black Ground. About eight Days before this, they were carried on Men's Shoulders in Procession, to the grand Mosque *Hassanine*, where we saw them also making Use of the same Precautions, as they were then accompanied by a vast Crowd of most furious Zealots.

In this Plate is shewn the Manner of Travelling, made Use of by many, particularly aged or infirm Pilgrims, who sit forward in covered Wicker-worked Seats, with their Store-hampers under them, the same Shape on the other Side, ever observing to keep equally poised on the
Back

Back of the Camel, nearly the same Weight on both Sides, with regard to those in the Seats, and Store-hampers also. This Person, by sitting alone, and having but one to counterbalance him on the other Side, is supposed to be some one of Property or Consequence. There are, however, generally four, two on a Side, sitting facing each other; their Situation is far from being so easy as it seems in the Representation, and requires Use to reconcile them to the swinging Motion of the Camel every Step it takes. Several Camels in this Train are laden with their inferior, though consecrated Burdens, covered with rich Carpets, yet taken but little Notice of, as all their Attention is entirely engaged with the Camel already described. A Guard of Janizaries are introduced, distinguished by the *Turkish* Dress, and heavy Firelocks, most of them old *Damascus* Barrels, and very large.

As

As soon as the Procession has passed through *Cairo*, the Pavilion is taken off, with the other Ornaments which cover the Camel, and properly packed up for so long a Journey over the frightful Defarts. The same consecrated Camel, whilst he lives and enjoys Health, can never carry any other Burden; and, when dead, every Part of his Skin and Hair, which can be preserved, is divided, and distributed amongst the other valuable Relicks mentioned; with all these Ornaments for the sacred Places, which are wrought at the Castle of *Cairo*, by Embroiderers entirely maintained for that Purpose, living in Apartments allotted to them, all at the Cost of the Grand Sultan; which with other Presents, and Expences attending the Caravan, amounts to a third Part of the Revenue which he is supposed to receive from *Egypt*; as these Hangings are annually renewed, it keeps these People constantly employed.

The

The Emir Hadge, who is Commander in Chief of the Caravan, and ever highly respected, claims the Coverings of the former Year, which when he returns are cut in Pieces, distributed amongst those of Rank, and by them held in the greatest Veneration and Esteem; as are the very Rags of any kind, from the sacred Places, by the inferior Pilgrims, which are bound about the Knees and Necks of their Camels, taking Care to preserve them as long in Wear as possible; nevertheless, they keep some Pieces about them, to preserve themselves from Harm.

In another Plate, an Attempt is made to give some Idea of what forms the greatest Part of the Procession with respect to the Number of religious Companies with their Standard-Bearers, who are preceded by the wildest of all Enthusiasts, varying in their Numbers; as Idiots are held sacred by the *Mahome-*
tan

tan Faith, these affectedly mad Fellows hope thereby to acquire some Sanction, which they seem to labour hard for. There is no forming any Judgment of the Amount of these Companies, or how many Thousands their different Bodies consist of, taken all together. Of their Military, three Kinds are now given, *viz.* the Spahies, or Matafaracha's, the Janizaries, and a Body of Horse, most strangely armed and accoutred; of which last, a Representation is given in a Plate by itself.

Other Plates are etched, appertaining to the Procession; together with a Representation of the Beys, and Emir Hadge; the State and Manner of whose parading in, and near the Town, is similar to that of the Bashaw, whose Power strangely fluctuates, in this most wretched Government, subject to such frequent Revolutions; which *Niebuhr*, in Vol. I. Page 108, seems to have

C

faithfully

faithfully described; and which, as appertaining to this Publication, I shall take the Liberty of quoting. “ The
 “ Pascha, who resides at *Cairo*, is al-
 “ ways one of three Tails, *i. e.* of the
 “ first Rank; but in this Country is
 “ not so powerful as in others; and
 “ is almost entirely dependant, either
 “ upon the Republick, or his own Di-
 “ van, or Beys; Begks Sandsjacks,
 “ Princes of the Chief of the *Egyptian*
 “ Troops, and of several other princi-
 “ pal ones at *Kabira*; but as their Me-
 “ thod of thinking generally differs
 “ from that of the Pascha, whom they
 “ look upon as their Tyrant, it fre-
 “ quently happens, that the *Egyptians*
 “ depose this Governour of the Sultan’s,
 “ if he is not political enough to stir
 “ up the different Tribes against one
 “ another, and inveigle them into his
 “ Design. Whilst I was at *Alexandria*,
 “ the Natives of *Kabira* put a Pascha
 “ to flight. *Mustapha Pascha*, who had
 “ been

“ been twice Grand Vizier, and was
 “ again arrived at that eminent Post,
 “ received Orders to go to *Dsjidda*; but
 “ pretending to have been ill, at the
 “ Departure of the great Caravan, had
 “ sent another in his Stead, and re-
 “ mained himself in *Egypt*. The *Kabi-*
 “ *rians* received him for their Pascha,
 “ and so contrived Matters, that the
 “ Sultan, although accustomed to be
 “ dissatisfied, both with the new Pascha
 “ and the *Egyptians*, nevertheless named
 “ him Governour of *Egypt*; he how-
 “ ever occupied this Post but seven
 “ Months, and was obliged to surrender
 “ up the Government into the Hands of
 “ another Pascha, who came from *Con-*
 “ *stantinople* to *Kabira*; he was soon
 “ followed by a Man named *Kapidsji*
 “ *Baschi*, and the Night following the
 “ new Pascha died suddenly. Thus
 “ three Governours succeeded in *Egypt*,
 “ during the short Space of Time I was
 “ in the Country. The principal Cadis

“ at *Kabira* is replaced by one from
 “ *Constantinople* ; I know not whether,
 “ besides this, any other Posts in this
 “ Capital are in the immediate Disposal
 “ of either the Sultan, or Grand Mufti.

“ Next to the Pascha, or Governour
 “ of the Sultans, the Beys hold the chief
 “ Posts in *Egypt*. Indeed they are at
 “ the Disposal of the Sultan, as all other
 “ important Posts are ; but the Candi-
 “ dates are proposed by the *Egyptians*.
 “ These are for the most part Christians
 “ by Birth, who, during their Infancy,
 “ have been transported from *Georgia*
 “ or *Mingrelia*, to *Constantinople*, and
 “ from *Kabira*, where they have per-
 “ haps been sold for 60 or 100 Piaftres.
 “ The Beys and others of the principal
 “ *Kabirians* buy many of these Christian
 “ Slaves ; they instruct them as their
 “ own Children, and in every respect
 “ like a well-educated young *Mahome-*
 “ *tan* Gentleman ; and procure for them
 “ either

“ either civil or military Employments
 “ in their own Troops, as soon as they
 “ are found sufficiently capable ; for
 “ every Bey has his Life-Guards, or
 “ other Troops, as well to shew his
 “ Grandeur, as to keep the Provinces
 “ under his Direction steadfast in their
 “ Duty, because they are both ac-
 “ countable to their Masters for their
 “ good temporal Management, and like-
 “ wise very much devoted to them.
 “ For whenever a Master observes in
 “ any of his Slaves an extraordinary
 “ Capacity, or Fidelity, it frequently
 “ happens that they spare no Expence,
 “ to raise them to a Condition superior
 “ to their present one ; since, by so do-
 “ ing, he strengthens his own Party
 “ in the Government. I have known
 “ an old and rich Agent, who had but
 “ one Servant, and who rode upon
 “ Ases only, when he went out to re-
 “ create himself, but who had procured
 “ for one of his Slaves a superior Com-

“ mand in the *Egyptian* Forces. These
 “ Officers appear in the Streets very
 “ magnificently, and are always ready
 “ to protect their Benefactors. A cer-
 “ tain Man, named *Hassan Kichja*, had
 “ likewise procured rich and distin-
 “ guished Employments for several of
 “ his Slaves. Amongst these last was
 “ *Osman Kichja*, who in his Turn was
 “ Master to *Ibrahim Kichja*: This Man
 “ raised so many of his Slaves and Do-
 “ mesticks to the first Ranks, that there-
 “ by, in late Years, they came to go-
 “ vern almost all *Egypt*, he himself be-
 “ ing only invested with the Office of
 “ *Katchuda el Wockt*, or first in Com-
 “ mand to the Aga of the *Janizaries*,
 “ which alternates annually. He who
 “ governed whilst I was there, was *Abd*
 “ *er rachman Kichja*, Son of the already
 “ mentioned *Hassan Kichja*, who had
 “ been likewise only *Katchuda el Wockt*;
 “ he himself had very little Power, but
 “ as many Agas and Beys owed their
 “ Promotion

“ Promotion to his Family, the most
 “ powerful stood up for him; inas-
 “ much as he was very rich, and not
 “ only made himself respected by the
 “ Number of his Troops, but gained
 “ also the Good-will of the Ecclesiastics
 “ and People by his pious Deeds. It is
 “ said, that all the Beys are descended
 “ from Christian Parents, and have been
 “ sold as Slaves during their Infancy;
 “ nevertheless some, though very few,
 “ are born of *Mabometan* Parents, and
 “ have never been Slaves. The Names
 “ of those who were Beys in my Time
 “ are as follow:

“ 1. *Cbalil* Bey, had been purchased
 “ and promoted by *Ibrahim Kichja*, and
 “ filled, in 1762, the Post of Dester-
 “ don, or Treasurer of *Egypt*.

“ 2. *Hassan* Bey was the same Day
 “ Emir Hadge, or Conductor of the
 C 4 “ *Egypt*-

“ *Egyptian* Caravan; he had been also
 “ a Slave of *Ibrahim Kitchja*.

“ 3. *Aly* Bey, another Slave of *Ibra-*
 “ *bim Kichja*, was *Sheck el Belled*, or
 “ Governour of the Town of *Kabira*;
 “ in my Time they named him *El So-*
 “ *giar*, or Little *Aly* Bey; but next Year
 “ he and his Party obliged the *Pascha*
 “ to go and command *Abd er rachman*
 “ *Kichja*, who accompanied his Friends
 “ that were going to *Mecca*, as far as
 “ *Birket el Hadsji*, not to return to
 “ *Kabira*, but decamp with the Cara-
 “ van; by that Means *Aly* Bey became
 “ as powerful as *Abd er rachman*
 “ *Kichja* had been: But his Power was
 “ not of long Duration, because they
 “ made him also depart out of *Egypt*,
 “ by sending him to *Ghassa*.

“ In 1768 he returned to *Kabira*,
 “ murdered in the same Night four
 “ Beys,

“ Beys, and forced the Pascha to forbid
 “ four other Beys, who had fled out of
 “ the Town, to return; so that he was
 “ the Chief of that Party which re-
 “ mained, and every Thing was sub-
 “ mitted to his Arbitration. We are
 “ made acquainted, by the public
 “ Prints, of his even sending away the
 “ Pascha, and openly declaring against
 “ the Sultan; but was put to Flight
 “ by another Bey, named *Mohammed*
 “ *Abu Dabhab*, and joined himself to
 “ *Dabber Omabr*, Scheck of *Acca*.”

In the Year 1749 we were informed,
 that *Ibrahim Chiaous* and *Rufwan Kbia*
 possessed the supreme Command, of
 whose tyrannical Despotism a shocking
 Instance was given in a Relation made
 to our Company, perhaps the most dis-
 graceful and repugnant to human Na-
 ture ever perpetrated. “ *Ibrahim Chia-*
 “ *ous* having some Reason to suspect
 “ that

“ that a Soap-maker (called by the
 “ *Franks il Sopangi*) had amassed a
 “ large Fortune by his Profession, sent
 “ for him with a View of extorting the
 “ Loan of a Sum of Money; to which
 “ Request the Sopangi made Answer,
 “ that, however rich the World might
 “ esteem him, he was indeed far from
 “ it. *Ibrahim*, not crediting his Asser-
 “ tions, demanded the Loan of 20,000
 “ Zicanes. The Sopangi averred, that
 “ he could not raise even 1000. With-
 “ out farther Ceremony, *Ibrahim* calls
 “ in those Russians he kept in constant
 “ Pay and Attendance, orders them to
 “ seize the Sopangi, set him on a Mule,
 “ cover both him and the Animal with
 “ a black Cloth, and lead him out of
 “ the City, as is customary to do with
 “ those who are banished, or carried
 “ out to be executed. He immediately
 “ after this dispatched another Party to
 “ plunder his House, and examine his
 “ Effects,

“ Effects, which were found to exceed
 “ 60,000 Zicanes ; he then sent a Rus-
 “ sian to the Leaders of the unhappy
 “ Man, with strict Orders to cut off his
 “ Head ; publicly proclaimed the So-
 “ pangi a Rebel ; described him as hav-
 “ ing escaped to the *Arabs*, with a De-
 “ sign of attempting something against
 “ the Town ; and declared, that if he
 “ did not appear within a certain li-
 “ mited Time, he would proscribe him
 “ (knowing him to be too well secured
 “ to give him any Apprehension upon
 “ Account of his Presence) ; and as the
 “ Head of the unfortunate Man was
 “ soon after produced, the treacherous
 “ *Ibrahim* publicly declared him to
 “ have been killed at the Head of a
 “ Party of *Arabs*, seized all his Effects,
 “ and turned the miserable Family out
 “ of Doors. He not long after exposed
 “ to Sale an House belonging to the
 “ Deceased ; but as no one would pur-
 “ chase

“ chase it, a Mugrabin, or *African Mer-*
 “ chant, offered to buy it; him he also
 “ cheated.” Others relate that this in-
 fernal Business was carried on jointly
 by *Ibrahim Chiaous*, and *Rufwan Kbia*,
 the other Tyrant, in whose Regency
Aly Bey was rising; of whom a Print
 is given, respecting his amazing Feats
 as a Marksman, in shooting at Burdacks,
 or Water-Pots, and firing when the
 Horse is on full Speed; this most ex-
 traordinary Exercise, which might be
 reckoned amongst the Improbabilities
 often imputed to Travellers, is likewise
 mentioned by *Niebuhr*, amongst their
 Feats, performed at a Place called the
Mastaabe.

As these four, but particularly the
 last, are the only Beys of Note, neces-
 sary to be mentioned, as having any
 Connexion with this Work; the Reader
 is referred to *Niebuhr* for the Names of
 the

the rest, whose Complement ought properly to be 24; but they fall comparatively as far short in Point of Number as they do in Power, by reason that the most powerful seize upon and engross the whole Revenue to themselves.

An ingenious *English* Gentleman, who has made some Views in *Egypt*, relates, that after the Death of *Aly Bey*, who had civilized them greatly, particularly with regard to the *Europeans*, they speedily returned to their former Barbarity and Rudeness. The Revolutions since that Time are faithfully recorded by Mr. *Irwin*, who through his own and his Companions great Sufferings in their Return from the *East Indies*, has been instigated to give at the same Time the most extraordinary Description of the Natural Disposition, Artifice, and Villainy of the *Arabs*, ever attempted :

attempted: Though they at last most fortunately encountered, in the great *Sheck ur el Arab*, a Character that does Honour to Human Nature.

Considering the thievish Disposition of the *Arabs*, it is not so great a Wonder that this annual Caravan has been plundered (which otherwise would have been thought impossible by the original zealous Promoters of the *Mabometan* Faith, whose first Founders and immediate Followers spread their Conquests over so large a Tract of the Globe) which obliges the *Turks* to guard against their Depredations, in every Shape, by going with a large armed Body, not trusting to the great Contributions exacted for Safeguard, exclusive of what they are obliged to pay them for finding Springs, known only to themselves, and rarely good, besides what Supply of Provisions they can procure for such an almost

most incredible Number as the two Caravans amount to, which meet on the Way before they arrive at their Place of Destination, the one from *Cairo*, the other from *Damascus*; and through a dreadful Desert, in which great Numbers perish, and the whole in Danger of being suffocated, or overwhelmed, should a particular Wind prevail. To join this Caravan at *Cairo*, a large one arrives from the Dominions of *Fez*, *Morocco*, and the other States of *Barbary*, and even this Journey is on the Edge of a frightful Desert.

Besides the Pilgrims, there are great Numbers of *African* Merchants, who out of Charity bring a large Train of poor Dependants, whom they support during this Pilgrimage. As a Party of these were sitting in a Shed, opposite to the Place in which we were shut up to observe the Procession, a Sketch was
made

made of a Groupe of four of them, which is etched.

Amongst those is the Exercise of the *Arabs* on Horseback: But the most rare is one of the Blacks of *Abyssinia*, coming down the *Nile*, on Rafts of small Wood, covered with Palm-Leaves; the Fatigue and Poverty of these People are very great, who, sometimes, when they are not strictly watchful, are devoured by the Crocodiles. Those who remain, when they arrive at *Bulack*, sell their Store, which is divided equally amongst them, and work their Passage back in Boats hired for *Upper Egypt*.

As Crocodiles seldom approach nearer *Cairo* than three Days Journey, to shew how near to Water-Animals the Inhabitants are, an *Egyptian* Gardener is represented, swimming to Market with a Load of Melons, and other Vegetables,
at

fell. These Slaves meet with far better Treatment than most of those from other Parts of *Africa*, with which the *West-India* Islands, and Part of the Continent of *America*, are stocked.

The Coffee, and rich *India* Goods which are brought to *Egypt*, are disposed of to the *Venetian* Consul, acting as Agent for the Merchants at *Venice*, who send great Returns in Embroideries, Arms made at *Brescia*, Glass Ware, &c. and are the only People who have a tolerable Trade at *Cairo*. The *French* (since we were there) have not found it worth their Attention to support a Consul there, as they have always hitherto done. The *English* Envoy is maintained at the Expence of the *East-India* Company, and not by Trade with *Egypt*, or any Part of what is called the *Levant*, or *Turkey* Trade.

As

As the Commerce carried on by the Merchants, who join the Caravan, is so much better described by those returned from *India*, who have visited *Mocha* and *Judda* on the *Red Sea*, with other Parts of *Arabia*, it would be needless to say any more on that Head.

The most difficult Part to comprehend, considering the Situation of those Places of Devotion, to which such Numbers annually resort, is, how they can be at any Rate supplied with Food to support themselves. The rich Offerings are very great, and a Sufficiency to purchase whatever can be procured for Money. By some Accounts they receive great Store from *Abyssinia*, and *Upper Egypt*, across the *Red Sea*. Dr. *Pococke*, in Vol. I. Page 204, says, “ that from
 “ *Egypt*, all the Western Part of *Arabia*
 “ *Felix*, about *Mecca* and *Judda*, are
 “ supplied; to which Port they carry
 D 2 “ annually

“ annually about twenty Ships of Corn
 “ and Rice from *Suez*, it being the Re-
 “ turn which the Ships that come loaded
 “ make. The *Arabs* inhabiting *Arabia*
 “ *Petraea*, on the *Red Sea*, have their
 “ Supply from *Egypt*, before the Cara-
 “ van returns from *Mecca*, and secure
 “ their Provisions, by threatening to
 “ plunder it if they are refused.” In
 Page 261, a Relation is given of the
 Procession to *Mecca*, by a Person who
 had been there fourteen Times.

In this Caravan they carry what Store
 of Corn and Rice they are able, on a
 great Number of Camels, besides those
 laden with Skins, containing Water;
 which are replenished, though seldom
 with good; with the Value of which,
 they are as well acquainted, as are the
Arabs, who never fail to make them
 pay for finding good Springs.

They

They drink Coffee as frequently as possible, comforting themselves with the Pipe; and are sparing of Diet, as well through Custom as Necessity. One Part of the numerous and different Tribes attend to their Herds, from which sometimes a Supply of Milk and Butter is obtained, and a coarse Kind of Cheese, with a few Sheep, are purchased, to regale themselves with, in a more tolerable Manner, on the Journey. They use Tents, seldom residing in Towns; and frequently shift their Situations, to collect Fodder for their Cattle.

But to return to the Caravan. Many lose their Eye-sight, by gazing at those barren Objects, which happens chiefly to the Inhabitants of *Egypt*. The most zealous Pilgrims, who become blind after having visited those sacred Places, are maintained by Charity; and do not

repine in the least, considering every other Object afterwards as unworthy of their Attention.

We must take on Report what Authors mention concerning the celebrated Kaaba, the House built by *Abraham*, or *Ishmael*, with the great Portico which furrounds it, and the other Buildings at *Mecca*, the Mosque at *Medina*, &c. Yet Prints are made with seeming Exactness (the *Saracen* and *Moresque* Stile of Building being similar), and by Chance some one may have given a just Relation of it, although no Drawing could ever have been made; and the Mussulmen, in general, are too proud to give the Christians an Account of what they esteem so very sacred; and those of any other Persuasion are not suffered to approach them, within the Distance of *Gedda*, called *Djidda*, or that horrid Place

Place of *Yambo*. In each of these Towns, a Passage through the Gate leading to *Mecca*, though at so great a Distance, is expressly prohibited to all, except Mussulmen.

It is difficult to see the Inside of any of their Mosques in *Egypt*, particularly at *Cairo*, as also most of those in *Asia*, *Africa*, and many in *Europe*, excepting at *Constantinople*, where those were seen with great Precaution, taken on the Part of one of the Ambassador's Janizaries, in conducting our Company; and in the great Mosque, built by *Solyman* the Magnificent, we saw a Mulah wearing the same Turban as an Effendi, expounding the Law to *Turkish* Youths, and sitting, in like Manner with them, upon his Heels, with small Manuscript Books laying on Carpets before them: of which Scene having made different Drawings, an Etching is made, as it

was found necessary to give two, of what were seen of the Dervises, in their Mosque at *Pera*, where all Strangers may see them, without any Kind of Difficulty.

They have been represented, in one Part only, as turning round; but before that, a Sermon is preached by the Principal, in his Pulpit, who is attended by one who makes short Responses after different Parts of the Sermon. During the Time of that Discourse, the Dervises walk in melancholy Mood, with downcast Eyes, and at Times perform the three Attitudes of Devotion, holding their Hands on each Side of the high Cap; then drop down as they usually sit, and prostrate. When the Preacher has finished they retire, and change their Habits to a short Jacket and a long Petticoat training on the Ground. They soon form them-
selves

selves into a Circle, and begin to turn round; the Petticoat, by this Motion, forms an Hoop, and there are none but themselves (owing to Custom) but would fail in less than half the Time they continue to whirl round; after which they stop, and move gently on for a short Time, and then repeat the same Round to a doleful Musick, the Performers whereof are placed in a small Gallery. The Head of the Order sits after his Oration on the Floor, with his Attendant, at the Foot of the Pulpit, which is shaped like two old-fashioned armed Chairs joined together, with long Feet, to elevate them to a proper Height.

As the Ceremonies, Habits, and Customs of the *Turks* have been sufficiently expatiated on, as they may tend to illustrate the Publications now presented; it has been thought needless to say
 more,

more, which would only swell this Performance more than it has already done, or would be found necessary for any farther Explanation, which this was designed for. Those of the *Egyptians* *, of which a Composition has been

* *N. B.* During our Residence at *Alexandria*, we were lodged and entertained by the Vice-Consul, Mr. *Brown*, in the most hospitable Manner; at which Place the only Remains of valuable Antiquity, are, the Column called *Pompey's* Pillar, and the Obelisks, whereof one remains standing, though buried from its Base, by the surrounding Ruins, to above one-fourth of its Height; the other is thrown down and broke. These by no means equal the three at *Rome*, again erected in the Reign of *Sextus V.* before the Churches of the *Lateran* and *St. Peter's*; nor that in the *Piazza del Popolo*; together with the one which was found, and raised from underneath some Houses, in the Pontificate of *Benedict XIV.* and the separate large Pieces placed in the Court of a Palace. These Obelisks at *Alexandria*, together with the vast Cisterns, are accurately described in *Norden's Travels*.

Leaving *Alexandria*, we were attended by a most faithful Janizary, belonging to Mr. *Brown*, the Vice-Consul, who remained with us till we returned again from *Grand Cairo*. Several ran, and attended

been lately finished, whereby some Idea may be formed of the Supper given at a Sheck's House. The Room was very plain, and unadorned; lighted by a Lantern, similar to those described by most Authors. They first formed a
Ridge

us on foot to *Rossetta*, and, though in so dry and warm a Climate, neither ate nor drank all that Day, it being their grand Fast, which is religiously observed till Sun set. The Weight of this Penance falls upon the Poor, who cannot feast at Night, and repose themselves in the Day, as is customary with the Rich. We were also escorted to some Distance from *Alexandria*, by a Sheck of the *Arabs*, one of his Men, and a Youth, his Son, well mounted; to whom, when with his Son he quitted us, we made a Present. The Man, whom we supposed to be one of his principal Officers, remained with us; and his Protection was essentially necessary, as on the Road we met with two *Arabs*, one whereof was mounted on a most beautiful Horse. Our *Arab* addressed them, and prevented their giving Notice of us to their Tribe, for whom they were reconnoitering.

We passed by a Town called *Bequie*, or *Bequin*, arrived at the Ferry, which we crossed, and took our Refreshment in the open Air, near a Khan, or Caravanfera, built by *Ibrahim Chiaous*, into which
we

Ridge of small Rolls of Bread round the Table; then brought in the Dishes, to the Amount of thirty-eight, dressed in the Fashion of the Country. The
Sheck

we were advised not to enter, as some infected Persons had lately been there. We arrived early at *Rossetta*, and were met, about a Mile from the Town, by *Monf. Chabere*, who carried us to his House at *Rossetta*, where we were entertained with the greatest Civility imaginable, having been previously recommended to him by our Friend *Mr. Brown*. We sailed from *Rossetta*, up the *Nile*, in a large commodious Boat, but the first Night were tormented by the Gnats to the last Degree. The Villages all along the River have a strange, and most of them a miserable Appearance; the Houses for the greater Part resembling Bee-hives, and are built with Earth or Clay: some of them have small conical Tops for Pigeons. It was amazing to behold a great Extent of the most fruitful Country imaginable lay under Water, as the Rise was then considerable in many Places; and in the Midst of such Abundance, to see the filthy and miserable Inhabitants mostly naked, and at best covered only with a few Rags.

Proceeding to *Cairo*, we arrived at the House, and under the Protection, of Consul *Barton*; but Part of our Company lodged at the House of *Mr. Harris*, who then resided there; and a few Days afterwards
went

Sheck sat at the Head of the Table, having a Veil thrown over his Turban; and by his plain and hospitable Manner of entertaining us, carried back our Ideas

went to see the Coverings and Embroideries which are sent to adorn their sacred Places at *Mecca* and *Medina*. We were forced to look through narrow latticed Windows, and saw twenty Men pass by, bearing upon their Shoulders four Pieces of Embroidery each, with *Arabic* Sentences from the *Koran*, and eight large Pieces of dark-coloured Stuff, upon Asses. With the same Precaution, a few Days after, we saw the grand Procession, already described.

We shortly after set out for *Saccara*, and (owing to our Boat's sticking in the Mud, which employed a great Number of Men to get her near Shore; ourselves, to pass over some small Canals, being obliged to be carried on Men's Shoulders) arrived with Difficulty at the Village where the Shecks *el Habiri* reside; they are two Brothers, were very civil, and in great Power thereabouts. When we had got to the Sheck *Soliman's* House, he entertained us very agreeably with the already-described Supper, and in the Morning sent us Pancakes and Coffee for Breakfast, and then introduced us to his Brother, who, they said, was the Man in Power, an Office which annually alternates. The Sheck in Power accompanied us, in his Boat, to *Saccara*,
where

Ideas as far as the Days of the ancient Patriarchs. Our Company were in the Dresses of the Country, and distinguishable by brown Turbans, striped.

Other

where we arrived that Night; and, had we not gone round about, could have got there much sooner, it being but six Hours sail up the *Nile*, with a fair Wind.

We went next Morning to view the Pyramids, Numbers whereof being ruined are become Heaps of Sand, and pulverized Stones. One may easily perceive that the largest are incruusted with a soft whitish Free-stone. We went to see the Catacombs in which the Mummies are, which fell very short of those Expectations we had been taught to form, from the false Drawings of Travellers. There were narrow Passages, on each Side whereof were Coves for the Mummies. Those villainous Wretches, the Guides, led us over Skulls and Bones only; and if they know of any entire ones, never disclose them, but bring them privately out, and break them in Pieces, in Hopes of finding Treasure; in which, however, they are constantly disappointed. All the while we were creeping along those dismal Passages, these grinning Savages perpetually cried out **BAXIS**, than which nothing can be more disagreeable. We afterwards went to see the Catacombs for Birds, which are much more spacious than the others; they were stowed up to the Top, in Pots of
a conical

Other Compositions are formed, from the great Number of Sketches made at that Time, which may hereafter be more fully enlarged upon.

In

a conical Shape, to take up less Room. We broke great Numbers, and found only Beaks, Bones, and Legs, but no Feathers, though we were told that even Feathers were found in some. The Tops appeared to be well secured with Mortar, and looked as if lately done.

We sailed from thence to *Giza*, where we lodged at Mrs. *Vernon's* House, delightfully situated. At Four o'Clock in the Morning we set out for the Pyramids, and arrived there, with Difficulty, at Eleven o'Clock. The *Nile* rises near the Foot of the Ascent where they stand, and at the Distance of about a Quarter of a Mile. The largest Pyramid is built with the same Kind of soft whitish Free-stone, which comes from the Hill behind *Cairo*, where may be seen Quarries of prodigious Length. It is used for flooring Rooms, Stair-cases, &c. It must be a very extravagant Notion of *Sandys*, to imagine that they were brought from the *Trojan* Mountains. He has committed several other Errors, as have many who pretended to give exact Descriptions of them. The largest does not appear to have been finished, as all the rest have been covered, but this evidently never has. The Prospect from the Top of the Mountain is truly enchanting,
all

In publishing the most uncommon, he has obtained the requisite Satisfaction of his Labours, and with a View of expressing what was never before attempted, now offers, for publick Inspection, that which was formerly begun by Way of Amusement only.

The foregoing Remarks were drawn up before the Set of Plates therein mentioned was compleated and published, in order not only to explain their Nature and Design, but also to point out the great Difficulties which unavoidably attended the Pursuit and Accomplishment of this Undertaking.

all the Country being under Water, the Villages resembling little Islands, adorned with Tufts of Trees, as the Palm, Sycamore, &c. At Sun-set we returned to our Boat, and sailed for *Giza*, where we arrived after Midnight, and next Day returned to *Cairo*, by Way of *Bulac*.

With

With respect to the Views of the Pyramids and the Antiquities of *Greece*: As many Years have elapsed since their Publication, the Author did not intend to say any thing more about them, had he not been moved with Indignation at seeing the various Falsehoods relating to this Subject imposed on the Publick. Upon this account he drew up a short Treatise, which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine, for the Month of January 1788; to which he added a small Plate here inserted, shewing, by Comparison, the Errors committed by *Savery* and others, all of whom copied from *Maillet*; and, as *Maillet* was not accurate himself, the Repetition of his Errors, together with the Insertion of some of their own, has been continued from the Time of his Publication to that of *Savery*.

In Mr. *Dalton's* Plates his main Object is to shew the Necessity of introducing

E

ducing

ducing Human Figures, in order to present an instantaneous Idea of Proportion in the several Parts of the Pyramids.

Without a Fiction of this Sort, it is impossible to afford just and adequate Notions of the Views, Rooms, or Parts, of the Section, especially of the broken Mass surrounding the Entrance, by which you penetrate into the great Pyramid at *Gize*. In this Plate the vast Size of the Stones is clearly marked by the Proportion they bear to the human Figure in the Persons of the *Janizaries*, who are guarding the outer Garments of the Party that have entered, and also in the Figures of the *Arab* Boys perched on the Projections of the Building.

The Measurements were taken in the Company of Lord *Charlemount*, the
late

late Lord *Cunningham*, the late Mr. *Murphy*, and *Alexander Scott*, Esq. who died last Summer, with their then Attendants; while Mr. *Dalton* was drawing on the spot. Unfortunately for Mr. *Savery*, both the Representation and the Measurements equally contradict his Account. But this Gentleman has not had worse Success than all the others who have copied from *Maillet*; all have drawn from the same Original, and the Errors of every one are alike. The defective Section of *Maillet* condemns itself; the Slope is so steep, that the Eye discovers, at the first Glance, it is impossible to ascend or descend without the Help of a Ladder in advancing or returning along the Passages leading to the Rooms. The Angle of Ascent from the lowest Part of the Dip to the Entrance of the upper Room in Mr. *Dalton's* Plates, does not exceed $22\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees, but according to

Mr. *Savery's* Draught, the same Line forms an Angle of near 40 Degrees, an Inclination which no human Effort can surmount.

What is most worthy of Regard in the Construction of the great Pyramid at *Gize*, is the Skill in Masonry, and the Application of the Mechanical Powers requisite for raising those vast Blocks of Granite which cover the Room; what appears is 17 Feet 2 Inches in the Clear or Breadth of the Inside; consequently two or three Feet at each End must be allowed for these Blocks to rest on the Sides. It is cased and floored with the same Materials. This Room is near the Center of the Building, and its Height from the Level of the Ground is not less than 147 Feet. In the Print given of this, the *Arab* and Part of our Company, as we were then dressed, are introduced to give also
the

the instantaneous Idea of Proportion. The rest of the Building is not Marble, as asserted by some Authors, but of Free Stone, as mentioned in a former Note, brought from the opposite Hills, and the Excavations where they stand on the Edge of the African Desert on elevated Ground: their Foundation is on the natural soft Stone, covered deep with the shifting Sands, and mixed with those curious Pebbles called *Egyptian*, which are so often brought to *Europe*.

The Sphinx is not built, but fashioned out of the soft Rock, as it stands: the human Figures also there introduced denotes its Size; one Ear that is entire measured six Feet, there is an Intrenchment forming three Sides of a Square with several small Rooms running parallel with three Sides of the second Pyramid.

The Labour required for the Foundation of those Buildings must have been as immense as their Construction is curious. The Masons of antient *Egypt* seem to have been unacquainted with the Art of forming an Arch; in Mr. *Dalton's* View of the Gallery or narrow Passages in the great Pyramid of *Gize*, and in the two Rooms of that which is opened at *Sacara*, the Vault overhead is formed by gentle Projections of the Stones one above another, till they approach too near a Point at the Center. The outside Finishing or Face of the Pyramids is not alike in all; the largest of those at *Gize* seems never to have been compleated; the second certainly has, as appears by the Covering near the Top remaining in its proper State: that opened at *Sacara* has the same Appearance. They were finished to a Point, with a plain even Surface; and it is observable, that the
 Sepulchre

Sepulchre of *Caius Cestius* at *Rome* has been found to imitate their Construction in this particular. One of the smaller at *Gize* was covered with Granite, as its Ruins evidently demonstrate.

A Voyage up the *Nile*, when at its greatest Height, presents a View which is given of several other Pyramids between *Gize* and *Sacara*, and some above *Sacara*: they are not all alike in Form or Materials. There is one of five Stages like Steps, another seems to be left half built, and numbers are mouldered away into Heaps of Rubbish. Those which are supposed to be most antient are not of the Stone described, but are built of a Composition mixed with broken Shells and Straw, the Remains of which are still visible in the Mass. The Bricks mentioned in the sacred Scripture (*Exodus*, Chap. 5),

which the Children of *Israel* were employed to make, were probably constructed of the like Materials. This was evidently prior not only to the use of Stone, but also to the Arts of cutting the Granite, and of raising the immense Blocks of Stone which were used in covering this Room.

The natural soft Rock of the Country has afforded opportunity for those Excavations which are called the Catacombs ; the disagreeable Circumstances attending the visiting them are described by most Travellers : the Treatment which the Author and his Companions experienced has been already mentioned in the 46th and 47th Pages of this Pamphlet.

The Design of the Plate given with this Dissertation is to shew the comparative Proportions, and the Inclination
of

of the Angles of the great Pyramid in its Section, and also more clearly to explain what has been already said in that respect; to which are added the Tops of the two large ones in their external Appearance; in contrast with that given by *Savery*, which, instead of a Section, as it is called, is the upper Part of a regular Stone Wall, gradually diminishing with even Steps or Degrees on the Sides towards the Top, and finishing with five Stones like Battlements or Tops of Chimneys.

Size of the great Pyramid.

Perpendicular Height 443 feet.

One Side of the Base 771 feet.

The Proportion of that given by Mr. *Savery* is eight to nine Parts, eight its perpendicular Height, nine one Side of the Base.

It is a well-known Fact, that no Painter or Designer, capable of drawing
ing

ing the Human Figure, ever was in *Egypt*, except the Companion of *Niebuhr*: all the rest were obliged, when they came to *Europe*, to get assistance in Proportion to the Information they could give to Artists in *England* or elsewhere.

They may have drawn Plants, Fruits, and Flowers, or Architectural Designs; but nothing else that can be in the least Degree depended on.

The whole Ground-plan on which the Pyramids of *Gize* stand, with the Remains of the great Walls and Intrenchments, was drawn by Mr. *Davison* (who is now settled in *England*, after being Consul at *Nice* and *Algiers*), when he accompanied Mr. *Wortley Montague*: these Drawings were afterwards in the Collection of the Duke de *Chaulnes*. This was a Work which the Party with
Lord

Lord *Charlemount* had not time to execute in either of their Visits to the Place.

Mr. *Davison* also made further Discoveries in the Inside of the great Pyramid at *Gize*, by the help of short Ladders fastened together, as he did in that at *Sacara*, where the Hole in the Room appears in Mr. *Dalton's* Print, which is described by Dr. *Pococke*, who has also related, as is already mentioned, the Adventure of the English Sailors climbing to the Top of the Pillar called Pompey's Pillar at *Alexandria*: this Frolick must certainly have been put in Practice more than once, for it is mentioned by Mr. *Irwin* as happening just before his Arrival; together with the Discovery of the Vestige or Part of a Foot, which he justly observes is a convincing proof of a Statue having been formerly placed on the
Top

Top of the Capital. ~~Our~~^{one} great Travel-
ler is much indebted to the ingenious
Artists of *Bologna*.

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of the Inhabitants, Portraits, &c. with
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berty of claiming the Merit, if any, of
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As to Mr. *Volney*, he in the whole seems to copy what has been already published by others, and therefore he avoids giving any particular Description of the Pyramids.

There could not be a more ridiculous Idea than that of some Travellers, who supposed they were designed for Observatories as well as Tombs; whereas they were intended, as described, to be finished to a Point, and not by regular Steps or Stages, as they are by them erroneously represented. In ascending the great unfinished one so often described, it is only safe in the Corners of the Angle, for the Stones
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moulder away in the Center of the Sides, and appear, as in the Point, with ragged Corners only terminating towards the Angle, with Intention to be finished in like Manner as the others are.

N. B. The whole Collection of the Views in Greece and Egypt, the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, &c. published by Mr. Dalton in Half-binding, is sold at 5 *l.* 5 *s.*

The Collection respecting Egypt separate, at 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

F I N I S.



